

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

The Conspiracy.—Read and Reflect.

Mr. Seward was at home recently, at Auburn, New York, when his old friends and neighbors called upon him for a speech. In that speech he makes the following points, in reference to the conspiracy between the traitors in arms and the anti-Union leaders of the Chicago Convention. No one can read the facts presented by Mr. Seward, and which are known to be all truths, and not feel in his soul there can not be a doubt that there was a mutual understanding and a cordial co-operation between Jeff. Davis and his brother traitors and the Woods, Vallandigham, Wickliffe, Powell, and their friends. Clay, Holcombe, Sanders, Thompson, & Co., stated that they were in the "confidential employment" of the traitor authorities. Benjamin also says they were; but not on a mission to the Federal Government. Then, what was the nature of their "employment?" Clearly it was to confer with the anti-Union Democracy; and they came to the border line in Canada, and were there for three or four weeks in conference and correspondence with the anti-Union leaders. The fruit of their "employment" is given to the world in the Chicago anti-Union platform and in the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. But to the extract from Mr. Seward's speech. Read it, every body:

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, Geo. N. Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb, appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquiescence with the purpose of Jeff. Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jeff. Davis.

Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London Times, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London Times, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of August 8, says:

"Clifton House has become a center of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword."

The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, on a platform of an armistice and a convention of States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agreed upon three things to be done at Chicago, namely:

First. A withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents, from the arbitrament of the sword.

Second. A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a convention of those States.

Third. To thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Such a conference, here in a neutral country between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagances. We have now seen what the agents of Pompey and Caesar agreed at Niagara that Pompey should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and the public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The Democracy at Chicago did there just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara. Namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defense of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention, and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln.

That is to say, they proposed to eject Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper Davis unassailed, secure and unmolested in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's Constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter. What now, if there be no convention at all, or if the convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? Jefferson Davis then remains in authority, his confederacy established and the Union with all its glories is gone forever. Nay more, if such a thing could happen as that, the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new administration can constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would attend equally to demoralize the Union and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof, that although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara, was not altogether satisfactory, yet what they actually did, was accepted as a full execution of the previous compact. Mr. Seward here read the following intercepted dispatch from George Sanders:

St. Catherine's, C. W., Sept. 1.
To Hon. Wm. Hallifax: Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-

President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Philmore not to oppose.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.
D. Wier is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and Philmore is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here, then, we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally contracted between the Democratic traitors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested and delivered in the presence of the London Times, and already ratified at Richmond. ["By Heaven you've got them."] Got them, to be sure you've got them, my friends. They say I am always too sanguine of the success of national candidates and of the national arms. But it seems to me that the veriest croaker in all our loyal camp will take new courage, and become heroic when he sees that the last hope of the rebellion hangs upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

Yes, you have got them; but how did you get them? Not by any skill or art of the Administration, or even through the sagacity or activity of the loyal people, but through the cunning of the conspirators, over reaching itself, and thus working out their own defeat and confusion. They do say that the Father of evil always indulges his chosen disciples with such an excess of subtlety as to render their ultimate ruin and punishment inevitable.

And what a time is this to proclaim such a policy, conceived in treachery and brought forth with shameless effrontery. A cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion without a single foot in its possession on the ocean or on either of the great rivers or lakes, is crumbling to the earth, and at the same time, a dozen new ships of war, are going to complete the investment by sea, and three hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to the lines, to complete the work of restoration and pacification.

The Covington train failed yesterday in making connection with the Lexington and Louisville; hence we are without mails east of Lexington for yesterday.

The Nashville Union states by authority that Gen. Sherman intends to hold the city of Atlanta purely for military purposes. Citizens will not be allowed to go there; neither will trade nor manufacturing be permitted. It will be well for the public to bear this in mind.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, has just returned to that city from a visit to Grant's Headquarters. He represents the soldiers in fine health and spirits, and full of hope. The Chicago peace and disunion platform is intensely execrated by the entire army. He talked with deserters just from the rebel lines, who report that the great appeal now made by rebel officers to their soldiers is, to only hold out till McClellan is elected, when they will have peace and independence.

Harris, of Maryland, in the Chicago Convention, said of McClellan:—

What, then, have you to say in his favor? Why as a military man he has been defeated everywhere. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] The siege of Richmond was not, I think, a success, the battle of Antietam was not a success, and in him as a military leader, you have nothing whatever to brag on, while you have combined with military incapacity, the fact that he has interfered with and destroyed the civil rights of the people.

A Short Catechism.

Who arbitrarily arrested the entire Legislature of "a Sovereign State?" George B. McClellan.

Who used the military to prevent Maryland Democrats voting for their favorite candidates? George B. McClellan.

Who urged the President in 1861 to stop volunteering and enforce a draft? George B. McClellan.

Who advised the President to emancipate slaves of the enemy under the war power, six months before the President issued his Proclamation? George B. McClellan.

Who has helped to kill tens of thousands of Southern Democrats? George B. McClellan.

Who is the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, which condemns all of the above acts? George B. McClellan.

The Cincinnati Enquirer correcting a statement made by the Louisville Democrat, that Mr. George H. Pendleton, "married a relative of General Robert E. Lee," says:

"Mr. Pendleton did not marry a relative of General Lee, and that objection was never urged against him. His wife is the daughter of Mr. Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, which is considered we believe, to be rather a first rate tune."

The Enquirer's style, in speaking of the Star-Spangled Banner, is certainly not particularly enthusiastic; and it is noticeable that it is the tune rather than the song that is believed to be considered first-rate. We had always thought that it was the song for which Mr. Key was honored, rather than the tune.

Throwing Cold Water.

The Richmond Whig throws cold water on the proposition of the anti-Union Democrats for a peace. In the issue for August 31, it says:

"Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made it must be done solely on the basis of the entire independence and sovereignty of each particular State. That must be preliminary to, and cannot be a subject of negotiation. It follows that there can be no such thing as treating for peace in earnest until every hostile soldier shall have been withdrawn from our soil and every hostile ship from our waters."

The Yankee President has no more power to put the Yankee States into convention with ours than President Davis has to put us in convention with them. It is wonderful, in the meantime, that intelligent men like Vallandigham and Fernando Wood—who must be fully acquainted with the Southern doctrine of State rights, and must know that all this blood has been shed in their defense—should think it possible to get into such a convention, or to restore the Union by means of it. What we want, first of all, is entire and separate independence.

COFFEEHEAD IDEAS OF McCLELLAN.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, a paper edited by an alien in the service of the French Empire, sends up the following choice opinion of McClellan:

McClellan is really a new man. For more than two years past he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnside, the Hookers and the Sherburnes. His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration, and the first great violation of the Constitution, the *Emancipation Proclamation*, made him shudder his sword. Obligated to fight, he has, however, never sullied his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler. He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings.

Important Letter from Gen. Grant.

It has been recently stated in the papers that Gen. Grant had written a political letter. So great was the call for that letter has been published. It is dated at Headquarters, City Point, August 16, 1864, and addressed to Hon. E. B. Washburne. It is as follows:

I state to all citizens who visit me, that we want to insure an early restoration of the Union, is determined sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man.

The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them can not be replaced. They have robbed cradle and grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if we are only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us.

With the draft quietly enforced, would come despondency, and they would make but little resistance. I have no doubt that many are anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects, they hope the election of peace candidates, in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to turn up. If our peace friends expect peace from separation, they are much mistaken, it would but be the beginning of war.

With thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation with peace on any terms, the South would demand the restoration of slaves; indemnity for losses; a treaty which would make the North a slave-hunter for the South; and pay for, or restore every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

Belmont and the Democracy.

The Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, of which ex-Governor Samuel Medary is the Editor, is sorely put out of temper by the doings of the Chicago Convention, and particularly by the evident fact that the gold of Belmont & Company, controlled the action of the body. Of Belmont, Mr. Medary says:

We have been asked several times why this August Belmont is who seems to have a perpetual lease upon the Democratic party. He is a foreigner, a connection by blood or marriage of the Rothschilds, of Europe, and their Agent in New York, to manage their immense moneyed concerns in this country. He lives in the style of the European nobility, feeds and drinks well, and is put by the money mongers and shoddy contractors of Wall street, who claim to be War Democrats, at the head of the Democratic party to keep it conservative! When we read in Mr. Allen's speech, at Chicago, his allusion to Jackson, in connection with their nominee there, we were startled, looked round and asked is this the same Mr. Allen who in the good old days of that good old Jackson, used to denounce with such burning energy and eloquence the money power at home and the foreign money despots working through the U. S. Bank to crush the American Democracy? This same Mr. Allen is thus placed in the attitude of crouching to the smiles and favors of the Rothschilds, and the bond mongers of Wall street. Oh! my country, what next?

In other articles, Mr. Medary is severe upon the nomination of McClellan and the platform.

How they Manufacture Enthusiasm.

The organs of the McClellan and Pendleton party—hitherto the organs of the rebels and rebel sympathizers—are very prolific in accounts of enthusiastic demonstrations of popular sentiment in favor of their candidates. The meeting at Buffalo, New York, has especially been referred to. Of the extra coloring given to that demonstration by the anti-Union organs, our readers can judge by the following notice of the Buffalo Express. No doubt all the other meetings have been as much misrepresented as the Buffalo concern:

From the Buffalo Express

THE McCLELLAN "ENTHUSIASM."—Our readers may judge from the following dispatch, telegraphed from this city to the press elsewhere, about how much trust to give to the glowing announcements which we get from other places of "enthusiastic demonstrations" over the Chicago nominations:

"Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 31.—The news of McClellan's nomination was received with great enthusiasm by the Democrats here. One hundred guns were fired this afternoon; a band of music played at the Courier office and elsewhere, and in the evening fireworks were displayed, and speeches made. A great crowd assembled around the Democratic Association Rooms to hear and see the celebration."

The "great crowd assembled around the Democratic Association Rooms," consisted of about one hundred and fifty boys and a hundred men, whose assemblage presented no obstruction to travel, although Eagle street is of the narrowish order. The "guns" (very little ones) were fired for powder is a mercenary commodity, and will explode for anybody who buys it. The band did play at the Courier office—for bands will play when and where they are hired to. The speeches were made—for Charley Macomber and John Murphy will talk upon the slightest provocation or opportunity. But "enthusiasm" of an animate and volitional kind was not seen in this town.

REBELION TRUMPHANT.—The N. Y. News, the organ of the Woods and the advocate of peaceable surrender to the Confederates, which demanded an unconditional Peace candidate and platform, thus rejoices in the triumph of its policy at Chicago:

THE PEACE PRINCIPLE TRUMPHANT.—The triumph of the Peace party in the Convention at Chicago, was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of George H. Pendleton, the eloquent advocate for peace, whose whole record in Congress makes manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—336—tw&wly.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. A. Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.

D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Brewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Mühlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

John B. Tifford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Hayden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

William A. Craig, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thomas N. Lindsey, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice,

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chavez, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Wesley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Tinsley, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncommon promising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year. \$4 00
Weekly, per year. 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves. Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.
District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1861-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.
August 20, 1864.

A delinquent but penitent Government ex-official has sent the Secretary of the Treasury, anonymously, a \$500 Government bond, as compensation for his unfaithfulness.

Appointments by the Auditor.
JAMES M. WITHROW to be Assistant Auditor, vice EDGAR KESON, resigned.
Also, D. B. WAGNER and F. A. WILLOCK to Clerks in said office.

The Dayton Journal states that Fernando Wood, in a fine frenzy, during his speech made recently in that city, said that if by offering up his life he could stop the bloodshed that is now afflicting the country, he would cheerfully do so. An appreciative Irishman in the crowd earnestly responded "It would be—chape."

Gen. Butler has published a response to Mr. Ould's publication in reference to the exchange of prisoners. The rebels, who for several months had refused to accede to Gen. Butler's proposition to exchange man for man, now profess to be willing to do so, but try to make it appear that our Government will not consent. Gen. Butler proves that the rebel refusal to exchange colored prisoners and their proposed re-enslavement of them is contrary to the law of nations, and then keenly analyzes the duplicity which has marked their policy on the exchange question from the first.

"STATE RIGHTS."—The rebels at the South, and their sympathizers at the North, will have seen with astonishment (if any thing from that source can create astonishment,) that the resolutions of '98 and '99, which all good Democrats have been swearing by, whether they understood them or not, from the beginning of the present century as the very essence of Democracy, were literally kicked out of the late "Democratic" Convention at Chicago! That was the unkindest cut of all to the rebels, especially in Virginia—Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered them as a part of the platform, but Seymour declared them out of order, and sent them to a committee, where they were ignominiously smothered in the house of their friends.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—A contemporary very pertinently remarks that the Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels,—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz: 1st, an armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

The New York Herald's correspondent with the fleet off Mobile, confirms the reports of the foolish and unsoldierly conduct of Gen. Page, late commander of Fort Morgan. When the fort was captured he had no sword, and very reluctantly gave up a pistol he wore in his belt. The cannon were found spiked. Gen. Page said this was done on Sunday. This our officers knew to be a falsehood.—General Bailey exclaimed: "General, don't repeat that. You are old enough to be my father, and I will not call you liar or coward; but I beg of you, for the honor of manhood, not to repeat that statement." It was clearly ascertained that the spiking was not effected till Tuesday morning, after the surrender had taken place. On Monday night our batteries, conspicuous among which were the First Indiana and Seventeenth Ohio, were advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards of the glacis of the fort. The surrender next morning saved them from further operation.

Gov. Johnson, of Tenn., has ordered that all the able-bodied male citizens of that State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, be enrolled for military service.

It is said that an envoy was lately sent to Maximilian by Jeff. Davis to open diplomatic relations between the rebel chief and the new-fledged Emperor. Maximilian refused to receive or have anything to do with him—declaring that he did not know the Confederacy, that it was not a recognized Power, etc.

The New York Post pertinently suggests that, to save the credit of the Peace party with the Court of Jeff. Davis, the Chicago Convention should re-assemble, and apologize to him for the wild proceedings of Commodore Farragut and Gen. Sherman, assure him that the capture of the forts and occupation of Atlanta are but temporary accidents, that can be readily atoned for.

HIS GENTLE BLOOD.—The biography of Gen. McClellan says he is descended from Lord Kirkcubright of Scotland, who died in 1832. That probably accounts for the courtly manners of George which so charm the Democrats. It is so much in accordance with the spirit of popular government to bow down to one of gentle blood, and despise one who has come up from the plow, that Democrats in particular should be foremost in honoring a little sprig of respectability.

Last week we published a telegram from Geo. N. Sanders. It appears the use of Mr. Fillmore's name was a misapprehension of the operator; he mistaking Philmore for Fillmore. The correct telegram read as follows:—

"St. CATHARINES, C. W. Sept. 1. To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax: 'Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Tell Philmore not to oppose. 'GEO. N. SANDERS.'"

The person to whom the despatch was addressed was one of the accomplices of Clay, Holbrooke, & Co., from Richmond, staying at Halifax. Philmore is the editor of the London organ of the Southern traitors.

The Union men of Ballard county recently gave a barbecue at Blandville. Over two thousand persons were present, and General Meredith, commander of the post at Cairo, addressed the assembly, urging them to take a decided stand for the Union, which was well received. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the suppression of the rebellion. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and it is believed that Ballard county will give a majority for the Union candidate at the coming election. A similar meeting will be held in other counties in Kentucky and Missouri, contiguous to Cairo. A marked change has taken place in the sentiments of the people of this section, mainly attributable to the recent determined course of the military authorities.

CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL HEAVENLY PHENOMENON.—The Cincinnati Times of September 1, says: A friend described to us last evening a beautiful and striking heavenly phenomenon that attracted his attention just before the news reached us that Atlanta had fallen. It was nothing less than a superb sunset representation of our national colors—red, white, and blue—which were painted across the western sky in an exquisite manner. What made the phenomenon more singular was the fact that the colors appeared in regular and perfectly defined horizontal stripes—one above the other. The colors remained sharp and distinct for about ten minutes, when they slowly faded from view, and were seen no more. It is a suggestive coincidence that upon the day following this sight we received the news of Atlanta's capture. Thus it would seem to have been placed there by the Deity as a beautiful harbinger of the good news that followed. If such was the case—and we feel disposed to let a person think so without calling him superstitious—who knows but what it presaged other glorious things for our country. Perhaps an honorable and lasting peace? Let us hope so at least.

A great many crocodile tears have been shed, by the anti-Union papers, over the destruction of the dwelling house of A. H. Boteler, in Jefferson county, Virginia, by Federal troops. But, whilst we do not approve of this destruction of private property, the anti-Union papers should remember that the example was first set by the traitors. We need now to refer only to the fact that the traitors in Virginia, in January, 1862, made a descent upon Berkeley Springs, the property of Col. Strother, a relative of Mr. Boteler, and father of Mr. Strother so well known as 'Porte Crayon.' Unmindful of how the "Eurasian conqueror bade spare the house of Pindarus," these troops cut in pieces the paintings of "Porte Crayon," and burned his cottage. They took possession of the hotel in which the elder Strother lay upon a sick bed. They used his furniture for fire-wood, although the town was surrounded by forests; and finally went off, after plundering the place. The old man, noted for a generation for his noble character, died a week after in his wasted and outraged home. I shall not imitate their example by picking up from the filthy gutter of the Southern press vile epithets to designate the commander of the Confederate forces. They were led by their worshipped General, Thos. J. Jackson, for whom they claim the character of a Christian hero. With him, a volunteer aid came Chas. J. Faulkner, another relative of Col. Strother, who had, a few months before, been United States Minister to France. Which do you think was the greater outrage, the breaking of the window panes of Lower Brandon, or the mutilating the pictures of "Porte Crayon's" cottage?

We have no war news. There appears to be no change in military affairs. The lull, we think, presages important movements.

Two English blockade runners were caught last week off Wilmington, N. C. They are valued at over half a million of dollars.

Our friend, the Lexington Unionist, appears to be out of temper at a correspondent in the Louisville Journal, making a false charge against the Unionist and the Commonwealth. The Journal daily teems with falsehoods about the President and the Administration, and the Union party. Lies and falsehoods are the pabulum upon which it exists. We were told of the falsehood, but as it might as well be about us as about others we let it pass as unworthy notice.

At 2 o'clock, A. M., September 12, a fire broke out in Cairo, which destroyed a large part of the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at \$200,000; insurance \$40,000.

Two rebels, one of whom is charged by a refugee to be no other than the guerrilla Quantrell, the leader in the Lawrence massacre, were arrested at Indianapolis, Sept. 10. Steps have been taken to ascertain the identity of the prisoner.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, have overhauled Mr. Alexander Long, and nominated a more pliable man. Mr. Long was true and consistent in his "peace on any terms" principle; and while he went for the platform he did not to make McClellan's nomination unanimous. So he was laid upon the shelf.

A Boston man, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and felted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one-half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound. We trust that what is claimed will prove true.

The bids for the \$33,000,000 Government loan, payable in 1881, have been quite spirited. The number of bids was over eight hundred, and will probably aggregate an amount of over \$90,000,000. Over \$26,000,000 was on offers of from 5 to 6 per cent premium. None of the bids will be taken at less than 4 per cent premium. This shows the value capitalists place upon Government securities.

SECTIONAL PARTIES.—Those who made such an ado over the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, four years ago, because they were both taken from the Free States, will now see that the same alleged proof "sectionalism" lies against the present Chicago ticket. McClellan and Pendleton are not only both from the North, but lack very little of being from the same State, for McClellan was but recently a resident of Ohio, from which State he was appointed Major General.

The Court of Appeals.

It will be remembered by readers that the Court of Appeals ordered a recess on the 2d day of July last, to the 12th September, to finish the call of the Docket of the Summer Term. On Monday there was no quorum, Judge Peters alone being present. On Monday evening Judge Robertson arrived in town, when he was immediately served with a notice from Judge Duvall that he should contest the election. Judge Williams it was expected would certainly arrive last night, and the Court will convene for business this morning.

We have read a letter from a Frankfort officer, dated "on the battle near Jonesboro, Georgia, September 3d," in which, after saying Sherman had badly whipped the rebels, the writer states, that among the prisoners taken by Sherman's army were portions of the 2d, 4th, 6th and 9th rebel regiments from Kentucky, (Lewis's rebel brigade,) and that he noticed John Stout, of Frankfort, B. F. Brown, of Franklin county, and John Y. Rankin, of Lexington, and others whom he knew among the prisoners.

He says he saw on the Jonesboro, battlefield "over 300 hundred dead traitors, and 4 large hospitals full of their wounded. We are suffering from the awful heat, and live on green corn. But, one consolation, we are playing with the traitors."

The Harmonious Democracy.

In our Monday's issue we published a telegram from New York, stating that the New York News, Ben Wood's organ, repudiated McClellan's nomination and urged the reassembling of the Democratic Convention, either to remodel the platform or nominate another candidate.

We have information that Vallandigham has also repudiated McClellan. He was on his way to Pennsylvania, to speak in favor of the Chicago nominees and platform, and to help, carry that State at the October elections for the anti-Union party. At Columbus he met McClellan's letter of acceptance, and forthwith recalled his appointments for Pennsylvania. The Ohio State Central Committee also had made appointments for him in various sections of his own State; but they immediately issued a notice that "that the appointments heretofore made for Hon. C. L. Vallandigham [in Ohio] are withdrawn."

This is but the beginning of the end of the squabbles in the harmonious family of the anti-Unionists. Let the Union party energetically pursue their way; and work—work—and thus deserve the success they will surely win.

Commonwealth Correspondence.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., Sept. 7, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: The Chicago Convention has given us candidates for President and Vice President. The leading members,—indeed nearly all,—are traitors to their country. How men who profess to love their country, could sit in the same hall with Vallandigham, Thos. H. Seymour, Wickliffe, Long, Wood, Powell, etc., and hold council with them, as to the future destiny of the Government, should be no mystery to the patriot. It proves that, whatever their name or profession, they aim at the same thing,—the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the Government. To hide their treason, they cry out for the Constitution; while their aim is to build up and establish a Southern and a Northwestern Confederacy, and maintain the right of secession. The speeches in the Convention prove this.

The Wickliffe delegates and the Guthrie-Prentice delegates, who went from Kentucky, understood each other. They acted together in the Convention,—that they acted in concert there is no doubt. So at home. Not one of them volunteers for the army not one of them is to be found in the army, and will not be till doom's day, unless he is forced there by the draft. Our members of Congress all left the Union platform upon which they were elected, save Smith, Randall and Anderson. And so with Garrett Davis, who has shamefully deserted the Union platform upon which he was elected, and violated all his pledges of Unionism. Powell acted more like a man. He never concealed that his opinions were with the Southern traitors, and against his country. He practiced no deception. Brutus J. Clay, after his son was taken prisoner whilst commanding a rebel force invading Kentucky, and the negro enrollment was determined upon, deserted to the rebels.

There are other high officers who attended the Convention, that have deserted the Union platform upon which they were elected, and the pledges of Unionism they avowed, to secure the votes of Union men. They will be held to account, when the voters of Kentucky can have an opportunity at the polls.

We assured this Congressional district is Union four to one. The news of the fall of Atlanta cast a gloom over the secesh; both men and women. The latter are more violent than the men, in speaking their treasonable sentiments. We are blessed with the prospect of good crops of corn in this district. Unless the rebels come, the people will have an abundance. This district has furnished more soldiers for the Union army than any other in the State; and, be assured that there will be a grand turn out to quell the Tories amongst us, or to beat back the secesh.

We are not run mad about the negro. The proclamation only reaches the secesh States, where, every Union man will admit, it is a deserved retribution upon the traitors. In Kentucky and Tennessee there is no disposition of the President to set the negroes free. It was by act of Congress that colored men were enrolled, and when enlisted the owners are paid \$300 each. Surely Union men will not complain in obeying the laws of the land. It is that for which the Union men are now fighting, and will continue to fight until the insurgents bow in submission to the laws. The right to make soldiers of negroes, I believe is not denied; and the pay of \$300 each is a gratuity. The negroes never have been called into the service, as soldiers, but for the refusal of the secesh to enlist into the service of their country. The failure of the rebel counties to fill their quotas made it necessary. And the large majority of the Conservatives, like the rebels, think more of the negro than they do of the Government. They are all willing for Union men, and the sons of Union men, to fight the battles of the Union and the Constitution; but they and their negroes must be left alone! If either are touched, they denounce the Government, and give aid and comfort to the traitors. Are such men any better than traitors?

They cry "peace!" Say we should make the offer of peace. Why that has been done, time and again, by proclamation; and it was rejected each time with scorn even before the negro element was interrupted. They marshalled their forces before the President called for a man. (He was too slow.) They robbed the Government of its forts, arsenals, arms, and ships, and money; they seized Sumpter and other forts by force, and murdered their defenders. Their Secretary of War boasted that their armies would soon be in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc., and dictate terms of peace at the foot of the monument on Bunker Hill.

This is the treatment the cowardly Chicago Convention ignores, or is willing to pocket; and for the Government resisting which, the leaders of that Convention now are willing, and desire the country to fall upon their knees, and beg the pardon of Jeff. Davis, Bob Toombs, J. R. Benjamin & Co.! Will proud Kentucky do it? "Never! Never! Never!" As Henry Clay said.

—OBSERVER.

There is a report from Little Rock, Arkansas, of the death of the rebel General Sterling Price, from dysentery.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

SEPT. 12, 1864.

Gold tumbled considerably to-day. We quote as follows:

Buying. Selling.
Gold..... 215 1/2 @ 226 @ 228
Silver..... 231 @ 232
Demand notes..... @
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 75 @ 4 75.
BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45 @ 50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 23c @ dozen.
DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at @ 10 1/2c, and peaches at 17 @ 17c.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$2 00 @ 1 85 for red, and \$1 90 @ 1 95 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 30 @ 1 35 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 80 @ 90c, barley \$1 35 @ 1 40, and rye \$1 20.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 50 @ 51c. Sugar unchanged; 26c. Orleans 23c to 26c, Cuba 23 @ 25c refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 15 @ 23c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups \$1 10 @ 1 25. Pepper 45 @ 46c spice from 38 @ 40c. Rice 12 @ 13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40 @ \$2. Oolong 80 @ \$1 50.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$22 @ 23 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover..... 4 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$16 00 @ 18 00
Timothy..... " (45 lbs.) " 6 50 @ 6 75
Bluegrass, s't'd..... " (14 lbs.) " 1 75 @
Bluegrass extra..... " (14 lbs.) " 1 50 @
Red-top..... " (14 lbs.) " 1 50 @
Millet..... " (50 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 3 75
Buckwheat..... " (45 lbs.) " 2 50 @
Peas (May)..... " (60 lbs.) " 8 50 @
Beans..... " (60 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 4 00
Thistle seed..... " (35 lbs.) " 4 00 @
Hungarian grass..... " (48 lbs.) " 2 25 @ 3 50
Flax..... " (50 lbs.) " 2 75 @
Orchard grass..... " (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50
Onion sets..... " (28 lbs.) " 8 00 @
Hemp..... " (44 lbs.) " 3 25 @

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 5th amounted to 147 hogshead, at prices ranging from \$8 00 to \$38 per 100 pounds.

FARM WANTED.

Two rent a small farm, containing about SEVENTY-FIVE or a HUNDRED acres, situated within six or seven miles of the city of Frankfort. Any one having such a farm will do well by calling at or addressing J. G. T., at this office.
Sept. 9, 1864—twit.

1864. FALL. 1864

Wholesale Buyers.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Flowers & Silks, in fact everything in the Millinery line in Fall and Winter styles. DEVOU & CO., 83 and 85 Pearl Street.

DEVOU & CO., 83 & 85 PEARL ST., WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS, Cloaks and Shawls.

CLOAKS. We are now manufacturing our new styles of Cloaks. In this department will be found the most complete assortment in this market.

SHAWLS. A full assortment in all desirable makes. DEVOU & CO., 83 & 85 Pearl St.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months. BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—twit.

NOTICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. For Ky, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, '64.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL directs that volunteering may be continued after the 31st OF SEPTEMBER and be credited on the quotas of the coming draft to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accredited and sent to rendezvous.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. P. M. G. Sept. 5, 1864—1810th.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY County, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.
Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner.
H. BURNETT, J. S. C. Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

United States of America vs. Hugh Leonard.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Lewis Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who alleges in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard has been indicted by a grand jury of the said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. J. W. TRAVIS, U. S. Attorney. August 31, 1864.—wit.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings, good and never-failing stock and spring water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it. Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.
August 18, 1864—359-w3t.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.
August 16, 1864—twitwlm—355t.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 20, 1864.

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$26 00. J. S. HENDRICK.
August 8, 1864—354—twlm.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, on THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$60—payable half on admission. R. S. HITCHCOCK.
Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—twlm.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions, the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865. The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses. Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed, GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL OF English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks, On Monday, the 26th of September, TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100, payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal.
Aug. 26—twitwlm Sept.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal. THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including fuel and lights..... \$120 00
Tuition in primary branches..... 15 00
Tuition in Common English branches..... 20 00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin..... 25 00
Music on Piano..... 30 00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.
For further information address the Principal.
August 17, 1864—358—twlm

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUB, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KIRK, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.
Apply for Circulars to the Principal, D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky.
August 17, 1864.—twlm

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
August 19, 1864.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 24, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 24, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. O. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued, but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why they should not be. F. A. LYON.
August 9, 1864—354—twitwlm.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. Y. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business committed to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRETT.
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all the Courts held in Louisville.
[Jan. 17, '62-ly]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and beauty, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twf.

L. WEITZEL. Y. BERBERICH.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 8, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John TANNER, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather shallow complexion, weighing about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or swelling in his speech, articulation is imperfect, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.
In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-61w3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

ohn W. Sanders, Plaintiff, against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased. Defendants.
THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereto.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-1w4w3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
FAMILY DYE COLORS.

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.
May 25, 1864-w4wly-325.

Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE

Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY SHE. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 120 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
JAN. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Zook Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman's Office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNIONPRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee of this paper's organization to that end. The object of this paper is to give organization to that end, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.
TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wilkie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock of hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.
We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.
We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. W. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-w4wly.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered.....		\$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit.....		124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	10,000	13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	3,500	4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'I Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	26,000 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	50,000	57,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	18,000	18,350 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	38,000	41,420 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	30,000	33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	10,000	10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	3,000	3,240 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	50,000	52,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. et., semi-annual int.....	25,000	27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	29,250 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual int.....	50,000	56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual int.....	38,000	41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	21,000	21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858,) 6 pr. et., annual interest.....	60,000	65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. et., quarterly.....	75,000	81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	182,500	191,625 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1852, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	169,000	172,350 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	200,000	200,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	50,000	52,500 00
R. I. State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	50,000	50,000 00
N. J. State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	100,000	110,000 00
Ky. State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	10,000	11,000 00
Michigan State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	25,000	26,250 00
N. Y. State Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	15,000	15,000 00
N. Y. State Bonds, 6 pr. et., quarterly interest.....	31,000	34,720 00
Indiana State Bonds, 2 1/2 pr. et., semi-annual interest.....	76,000	50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	20,000	21,200 00